The Saturday Evening Post.

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The Bible, written in 1746.

Hail, sacred Volume of eternal truth!
Thou staff of age! thou guide of wandering youth!
Thou art the race which all that run shall win,
Thou the sole shield against the darts of sin;
Thou giv'st the weary rest, the poor man wealth,
Strength to the weak, and to the languid health.

Lead me, my King, my Saviour, and my God,
Through all those paths, thy sainted servants trod;
Teach me thy two fold nature to explore,
Copy the human, the Divine adore;
To mark through life the profit and the loss,
And trace thee from the manger to the cross.
Give me to know the medium of the wise,
When to embrace the world, and when despise;
To want with patience, to abound with fear,
And walk between presumption and despair—
Then shall thy blood wash out the stain of guilt,
And not in vain, for even me, be spilt.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO R.

'Tis sweet to think the charms of light
  That fall in silver rays on me,
And memory's beams of soft delight,
  May fall as sweetly too on thee.

And tho' the gloom of absence fall
  Around in mists of grief and pain,
'Tis sweet to think, our tears shall all
  Be dried when fond we meet again.

Think not that pleasure's fickle glare
  Can charm away those griefs of mine,
Oh, no—if thou art absent there,
  Unlit by me they all may shine.

For thy dear image still is prest
  In lasting thoughts of pleasing pain,
And in the hope alone I'm blest,
  That we, in joy, may meet again. E

Ash Grove, August 24.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO EMMA.

Dear girl, though we be doom'd to part,
  And yet, perhaps, forever;
Believe me, this desponding heart,
  It can forget thee never.

And may that power that reigns above,
  Protect thee, and forever,
While my warm heart shall faithful prove,
  And cease to love thee never. *****

TIME AND CHANCE HAPPEN TO ALL.

There's a chance for the soldier, though ever so brave,
On the field of his glory to sink in the grave;
There's another chance too, that he safe may come back,
With a cart load of laurels, of *rupees* a—lack.

There's a chance for the lawyer to live by his wits,
And a chance for the gambler to live by his bits.
There's another chance too, that the gambler may lose,
And the neck of a lawyer find room in a noose.

There's a chance for the sailor a prize ship to take,
And a chance that a whirlwind may come in his wake;
There's a chance for the ocean a treasure to win,
And a chance too that Neptune may have it again.

There's a chance for mechanics to live by their trade,
And another chance too, that their bills wont be paid;
There's a chance for the sexton to live by the dead,
And a chance that he sometimes goes hungry to bed.

There's a chance for the doctor to live by the sick,
And a chance that old bare bones the doctor may kick;
There's a chance for the drunkard to live on good wine,
And a chance that the hangman may give him a line.
There's a chance for the poet to starve on his rhymes,
And a chance for the vet'ran to beg in good times.
There's a time and a chance for all men on the earth,
To him that is wretched, and him full of mirth.
But of chances and times in the world to be found,
And I've travelled and travelled it more than half round—
There's no chance so rare, if the truth I must say,
As the chance that subscribers the PRINTERS will pay.
BOSTON BARD.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Lines on the Death of a Favorite Bird.

Say little songster, can there be,
    Beyond this world;
Some sacred resting place for thee,
    Unknown—untold?
How soft the music there,
Where choirs so sweet repair,
To chant some favorite air,
    Dear little one!
No more thy dulcet lay,
Welcomes the opening day,
    For thou art gone.

Ah! many die without a tear
    Of sympathy;
Few drops of grief are more sincere
    Than those for thee;
Thy little grave shall be,
Beneath some weeping tree;
A plaintive melody
    By some fond mate,—
When twilight mellows round,
Thy hallowed little mound,
    Will tell thy fate. PASQUIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Tomb of the "Immortal WASHINGTON" is in such a state of dilapidation as to become a *national disgrace*—the following lines were found written on the spot, by a gentleman who lately visited the place of his interment. L. I.

Stranger, with humble reverence draw near,
And pay the grateful homage of a tear;
Here lies the chief whose pure unspotted name,
Is blazon'd on the brightest page of fame;
Who nobly conquer'd in his country's cause,
And stemm'd the torrent of tyrannic laws;
In this *lone spot* his mortal body lies,
His soul has mounted to his native skies.

* * * * * * * * * *

The man who taught Columbia to be free,
And pointed out the path to Liberty,
Lies here entomb'd without a *verse* or *stone*—
The great, the good, th' immortal—WASHINGTON!

July, 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Take a little, it can do you no harm."

It is related of Franklin, that, travelling through one of the eastern states, where the inquisitive spirit so insufferably provoking to the traveller, had doubtless exhausted even the patience of the Philosopher, he assembled together the inmates of the Inn, from "mine host" down to the lowest grade, and having brought together this "motley groupe," with all due solemnity proceeded to satisfy their minds, "big with expectation," by informing them who and what he was, the object of his journey, "where from and where bound," together with all the *minutiæ*, necessary to the full and entire satisfaction of all parties, thus saving himself considerable trouble and vexation from the individual interrogation, which he had thus boldly met and answered collectively. What success this eccentric course met with I am unable to say, but presume it answered to all "intents and purposes" the desired object; at any rate its plausibility has emboldened me to adopt a similar "mode of operation" in reply to the numerous enquiries I am continually vexed with the trouble of answering, in regard to my obstinate perseverance in a rule, which hath long been entered upon the "tablets of my memory," as friend Shakspeare says, against the use of ardent spirits, or rather as an adept would say, the "moistening my clay" with a "drap o' the crature," for sure a "wee drappie" can do you no harm.

In stating the "why and the wherefore" in this matter, I would be understood as impugning, of course, the motives of no one, and most certainly, with no intention of laying down, or setting forth an axiom for the guidance of any, much less with an expectation of swaying them from the line of their adoption, or attempting to bring them back to the "path of duty."

I have often, again and again been told, with a phiz expressive of astonishment at my "innocent simplicity," that "a little could do me no harm;" but, to speak plain and candid, as is my intention, on the present occasion, this common and plausible "LITTLE" has, in my honest opinion, been the original cause of GREAT harm, misery and damnation; plunging thousands into the filthy bed and "miry clay" of pollution, who would otherwise have lived lives of virtue, health and happiness; instances without number might readily be adduced to prove the correctness of this assertion, were they not too barefacedly obvious to require repetition, and did they not daily under our immediate inspection, "trumpet tongued," cry out their own shame.

Having for upwards of seven years abstained *entirely from the use of this "liquid poison,"* and having, during that period, enjoyed an enviable portion of vigorous health, that has enabled me to endure uncommon fatigue, under the "burning mid-day suns of summer and through many exposures to the "peltings" of the "wintry blast," I consider myself a "competent witness" against this wicked practice, and will even venture the bold assertion, that "spirituous liquors" are neither necessary nor serviceable, in any case whatever, excepting only in the "*Physician's prescription.*" How preposterous this "*weak invention of the enemy*" that liquor affords warmth in the winter, other than the momentary excitement, which leaves the system debilitated and far more susceptible of cold, and that equally, nay more ridiculous, of its cooling the blood during the heat of summer! vile absurdity!—pour a ladle of "molten lead" down the throat of a man to cool the burning fever that revels through his blood—jump into a chandler's kettle of boiling fat to cool the body—bah!—'twill do "admirably well" for a maniac—but Reason, the God-like majesty of Reason, condemns it, and humanity abhors the "weak invention."

Is this the mere language of imagination only? or will the evidence of circumstances support it? am not I myself (I mean the tenor of my life in this respect) an instance that spirituous liquors are not necessary to health or comfort, that they neither conduce to strength or happiness? If not, turn to the history of nations that have lived, for ages, perhaps without the knowledge of its existence—Look at the hardy aborigines of our own country; appeal to the annals of the early settlers of this continent, the records of our bold and adventurous forefathers; trace them through their scenes of privation, fatigue, and exposures to the inclemency of a new climate, the unused extremes of heat and cold; at times when "a pint of strong water," as it was then termed, and that for medical uses only, sufficed the necessities of "*an army.*" Think of these things "Master Sot"—they need no comment—they are facts, undeniable, plain and stubborn, against the abominable indulgence of this "curse," which saps the foundation of virtue, beauty and excellence; polluting and destroying with a heavy hand, the noblest workmanship of the Creator, and debasing the greatness of the human intellect beneath the brute creation.

Let it be no temptation to youth, to you who have so far escaped this vortex of ruin, that a "little can do no harm"—Once entered, it creeps by almost imperceptible degrees like a "destroying pestilence," with a withering, blasting influence. Who would, when happiness, reputation, all is at stake, be so "fool hardy" as to trust to his own strength for resisting a temptation, to which, the warmest hearts, the most noble, fairest talents the world ever beheld, have fallen victims to. Let not, ye noble youths, ye who may become a credit to yourselves, an honour to your country, the pride and admiration of your friends—let not a too fatal reliance on your own superior strength and discretion, be an inducement to raise the poisoned "chalice to your lips," which may e're you are aware, lay waste, in utter ruin, the heavenly harvest of the mind.

Fearful of trying your patience too far, but not of disturbing the bloated complacency of those, who perhaps would prefer getting "comfortably drunk," to reading an essay against their favourite method of "raising the steam," I here close with a hearty wish and a sincere prayer to the God of heaven, that the "hand of the destroyer may be staid." C.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.

"Few, and far between" are the visits of joy. The recovery of a dear friend from a dangerous sickness, the return of another after long absence, the first moment of happy love, when doubt and fear fly before the delicious certainty of mutual affection, the first sight of one's offspring, or their noble conduct in after-life; these are a few of those "bright sunny spots," which, if unshaded by counterpoising sorrows, glitter upon the waste of human life. But rare, indeed, are moments of this description, and seldom we are able to resign ourselves to their full enjoyment: they make not up the sum of human life, and those are the wisest among us, who seizing joy gratefully when it comes, look not forward to it with any sanguine expectation.

WOMAN.

The good government of families leads to the comforts and happiness of communities and the welfare of states. Of every domestic circle *woman* is the centre.—Home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of *woman*. There she plans, directs, performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity.—Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening reason, are confined to woman's superintendance, she therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue, and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REFORMER—No. I.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander,

I am a constant reader and admirer of your paper: I have indeed been much gratified, yea, even edified, by seeing so much useful and interesting matter which appears to be the offspring of labour and genius, and flows as it were spontaneously from your numerous correspondents, to improve the minds and morals of the great family of mankind. Yours is the centre to which they all tend: yours is the vehicle to convey their lucubrations over the world.

I am an old Philosopher, and have a strange propensity to be meddling. I have for some time been inclined to give you some of my opinions on Women, Men, and Things; and thereby endeavour to show, that certain causes produce certain effects. I shall therefore, without apology, devote the present number exclusively to the first article mentioned; namely, Women.

I have observed in your paper many selections, and some original pieces, under the signature of "The Ladies Friend," on reading which, I thought them excellent dedications; but nevertheless I thought to myself, what a pity that those writers had done so much, merely to tell the Ladies what female excellency was, without even giving a single intimation that such a thing as female foibles, or imperfections, ever had a being. I shall therefore in as brief a manner as possible, suggest for their consideration, the path for them to pursue, tell them what to do, and what to leave undone, in order that they may merit the character of being amiable in its true acceptation. I must confess that "I love a lovely Woman," and I will venture to assert, that after the ladies have consulted my opinions with coolness and candour, there are very few of them, who will not subscribe to the principles I have laid down.

Notwithstanding the high opinion that I entertain of the sex, I am far from believing them infallible. If unfortunately, thou hast been furnished with an immoderate share of beauty, the greater is the task that awaits thee; as it will then require a tenfold portion of well regulated prudence, to conduct thee safely through thy probationary journey. Or if thy own misguided judgment, or that of thy friends, should tell thee that thou art handsome, although the reverse may be the fact, thy imaginary difficulty will be as great as though it were really so. Persons thus situated absolutely labour under a disease which it would require both physical and philosophical aid to remove; the symptoms of which I shall endeavour to describe, in order that the disease itself may be avoided. Whether beauty be real or imaginary, it is equally hard to keep in a state of proper subordination; for inasmuch as nature has espoused the cause of the former, so has art undertaken to assist the latter.

When I see a young lady who is making her first appearance in the social circle; who assumes an air in her walk, a cant with her head, a glance with her eye, and a kind of affected lisp in her conversation: all in direct opposition to any thing that nature ever intended; I say to myself, Oh!! how sorry I am; she would be graceful if Dame Nature was only at the helm. It wont do my dear, it wont do. Those are very alarming symptoms, and if not broken in time will lead to a serious malady. Such futile attainments are only calculated to allure the dandy and the fopling; to put effeminacy herself to the blush; to rob the female character of its native charm; and are as repugnant to the feelings of a man of sense, as a dose of tartar emetic would be to a person in the full enjoyment of health.

Sometimes, however, such mock elegancies are mistaken for real graces, by men of good sense; who, under this delusion, have attempted to pay honourable attention to the object of his infatuation. Such was the dilemma of my friend Harry, who is a man of sterling worth, steady habits, plain manners, and lively sensibility. After a round of visits to one of this kind of females, during some of which, he met with the most cordial and affectionate treatment; at others, a kind of indescribable icy atmosphere seemed to pervade the whole space which the parties occupied. He at length was so fortunate as to fall into conversation with a friendly matron, who knowing him well, and considering him too worthy a man to have his feelings sported with, and who had become the confidant of the object of his wishes; she addressed him in the words following, to wit:

"Sir I feel too much concern for the dignity of my own sex, and too much solicitude for the well-being of society, to withhold from a gentleman the knowledge of certain facts, with which I am conscious he ought to be acquainted. I the other day took the liberty to mention your name to Miss Amelia. At first it almost threw her into a paroxism; but after a little time for recovery, she spoke as follows:

"I have it is true, for some time been receiving his visits, and I believe he is in earnest. I therefore shall tamper with him a while, to keep him hanging as it were by the eyelids, until I see whether some one may not offer who will please my fancy better. To be sure, I believe him to be a very worthy character; but Lord help me, you know that is not all; he is not what quite suits me. I wish a man of fine figure, genteel address, classical attainments, and dignified manners; with at least a competency, if not an independency."

Harry, though at first somewhat unnerved at the rehearsal, soon began to brace up his muscles, as well as to appreciate his own worth; and was so well satisfied of her unworthiness, that he paid her a concluding visit, and then took his leave for ever.

It has been a source of extreme regret to me, to see so many parents, especially in our large cities, who, by their united exertions and indefatigable attention to business, have accumulated a sufficiency to render them and their families comfortable; so far forget the duties they owe to their children (daughters in particular) as not even to teach them, those habits of industry, those lessons of economy, which their mothers continue daily to practice. But rather countenance their being carried away by a delusive fancy, on the wings of imagination, anticipating that, which, in the very nature of things, they can never possibly realize. Forgetting also, that gentlemen with the prerequisites above described, are much more rarely to be met with, than those would-be ladies: consequently a great surplus of the latter article must remain on hand, unless they lower their expectations, and consent to be regulated by the standard of reality; that is, either to marry their equals, or remain single; they then conclude, that of two evils it is best to choose the least, and consequently, marry.

THE MILLINER'S SHOP.

I know of no situation more agreeable than that of a fashionable Milliner. Every thing around her is seducing: the gauze and the lawn assume whatever shape her fancy directs. She arranges those flowers fashioned by art, whose vivid colours dare to rival the brilliant production of nature. This handsome hat—this aigrette—this bouquet, acquire triple value from her plastic hand!

Beyond that glazed partition behold that assemblage of young beauties; they hold the needle and the scissors—How happily employed! Taste, or rather Fashion, directs their labour. The Graces preside over their dress: Coquetry beams in their eyes.

Here on the right, are the three Graces—this is the freshness of Hebe, the gait of Juno, and the beauty of Venus. There, on the left, is a sprightly brunette, a wood-nymph, whose furtive glance inflamed the Satyr. At the further end is a fair damsel with blue seducing eyes: it is the Queen of Cyprus, who holds even the most rebellious hearts in subjection. In the morning the fashionable milliner resembles the artificial flowers around her;—at night she is the rose in all its lustre! Her worshippers increase as the star of day proceeds in its course; when Phœbus has completed his career she enjoys her greatest triumph. She is the finest production of nature—the most desired.

Corinna holds the needle with grace; Victoria forms the bonnet with delicious taste; Agale plaits the gauze!—What a charming occupation!—Oh! that I were a milliner, or a milliner's girl!—Happy young beauty, who in the closet of Love preserves a heart as pure, as fresh, as the colour of the flowers! What coquetry in her gait!—what a divine waist!—It is a young milliner who walks before me: she carries a light bandbox full of ribbons and roses—What grace!—what attractions!—All eyes follow this charming object!—they cannot lose sight of her!

Amiable Modesty! may you be ever the favorite virtue of the young milliner's girl!

SHORT ANSWERS.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

"Give me men about me that are—prompt!"

MR. EDITOR: I am a person of few words, and an admirer of pantomime. I like to "suit the action to the word," because brevity is the life of business as well as the soul of wit. When I am asked a question, I endeavour to answer it with common perspicuity; that is, I give a categorical answer, for I detest, myself, to be put off with a long yawn or a lazy respond that seems to say, "aye, what's the clock?"

Time is money—time is knowledge—therefore time is valuable to all men, particularly in these hard times, when money is so scarce and knowledge is so uncertain. How much time would be saved if every body's neighbor would only give short answers!

If, for instance, when you present a bill for payment, the debtor would say, "Yes; very right; I'll pay it." How much better that pithy sort of dialogue is, than such as is too common, and withal a little inconvenient, for instance—"A bill? I really had forgotten you had an account against me! Why had you not brought it in before? I have just drawn on the Bank for the last cent—hope you will not let another bill stand so long—I *always* pay all my bills punctually, but just at this time—I—I—have lent all my money: I have *notes* to pay to-morrow—the rascally Banks wont discount the best paper in market: I expect a vessel next week: my lawyer (poor dog he is) either don't collect or wont pay over: I am busy now—pressed with all sorts of cares—must be here—must be there—'sounds and death! I must be every where. Call to-day—to-morrow—next day—next week—I will then give you"—Give what?—"Why, give you—*an answer*—to be sure."

Now how much better, a direct answer, in the *first place*, would be, either I cant pay you, or I wont pay you; because, in either case the affair is ended, and you may go about your business. But to stand the butt of ignorance, impertinence, poverty, and eternal loquacity, all at once, is more than is given to human patience to endure.

I went the other day to a shoemaker. In the simplicity of my heart I wanted a pair of shoes made.

"I want them made large, with long quarters."

"Quarters, (said the shoemaker)—do you think the French army will make their quarters in Madrid?"

"With thin soles and low heels," said I.

"Will the New Hampshire votes be given to Crawford?" said my shoemaker.

"I have corns on my toes, (I continued) and cannot walk in straight shoes."

"The Pirates," said he—

"The Shoes," I said—

"The Pirates (said he) at last are"—

"Zounds! (I exclaimed) stick to your last; the *Shoes!* I want the shoes to wear to-morrow, for I am absolutely barefoot."

"If Bonaparte was alive," said my incorrigible man of wax—

"With short straps," I interrupted.

"He would be at the head"—"the Foot," said I—"of a hundred thous"—

I rushed from the shop in a paroxysm of mortification.

I went, not long since, limping with the rheumatism, to a physician. I gave him an affecting recital of my afflictions. Seizing me by the hand, and giving me such a cordial grasp as 'made each particular hair to stand on end,' he exclaimed—

"Ah! my dear friend, pain is incident to the human frame."—

"Oh!" said I—

"Galen and Hippocrates and learned men"—

("O-o-h!" I shuddered internally!)

—"And learned men of all ages have agreed in one position"—

"Hoh!" ejaculated I, in the extremity of grief.

—"One position; (continued he,)—that there is a decaying principle inherent in the nature of man, which sooner or later, gradually, or instantaneously, produces his dissolution."

"Oh Lord!" said I.

"I remember a case, (pursued my tormentor, slapping me on my shoulder with a violence that sent twinges over my frame) I remember a case reported of a patient in the Greenwich Hospital, who continued 45 years and 6 months under the exercise of the most excruciating complaint."

"Was it the rheumatism?" I asked, in an agony of mental suffering.

"No; it was the gravel!"

"Boo!" I roared with exultation and anger, and hobbled away relieved from my complaint.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am pretty comfortably situated. I see but few friends, whose communication is confined to yea, yea, and nay, nay. I have cured myself of the rheumatism. I order my shoes, by my own written dimensions, from the country. And, to avoid long talks, I keep no books of accounts. By persevering in this plan of life, I yet hope to be a happy man.

JAQUES.

THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 21st of the fifth month to the 29th of the same month, inclusive, 1823.

To the Quarterly and Monthly meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere,

DEAR FRIENDS—We have again been made thankful in the belief that the Lord is not unmindful of us; and we reverently trust this meeting has not been held in vain. We may inform you that the current of Christian love has renewedly flowed amongst us; and, it has extended to all our absent friends. Under this precious influence, we offer you our endeared salutation, desiring your advancement in the way which leadeth unto eternal life; and that you may ever bear in remembrance that "other foundation can no man lay, than that that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

BELOVED FRIENDS!—We have no new doctrine to communicate—no fresh precepts to enforce; it is a peculiar excellence of the Gospel that its character is always the same. To those who desire to have their hearts cleansed from the defilements of sin—yea, to all—the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ continues to be freely offered. The cross must be daily borne by all who would become his disciples. If we would attain unto that holiness without which no man can see the Lord, we must apply in faith unto Him who "taketh away the sin of the world;" who was "wounded for our transgressions," who was "bruised for our iniquities," and by whose "stripes we are healed;" who being in glory with the Father "before the world was," condescended, in order to effect our redemption, to come down from Heaven, and take upon him the nature of man. In contemplating the infinite importance of these solemn truths, and in publicly acknowledging our belief in the Divinity of our blessed Saviour, we desire most clearly to convey the sentiment that it is not the mere assent of the judgment to the truths of Holy Scripture, however desirable such an assent may be, that is sufficient to make us real Christians. It is only by the sanctifying operations of the Holy Spirit that we come fully to partake of the benefits of the mediation and propitiatory sacrifice of the Son of God.

It is our earnest solicitude that all whom we are addressing may be enough concerned for the salvation of their souls. Dear friends, we believe that for the advancement of this most necessary work, it is good for us frequently to seek after retirement in spirit before the Lord, and to await in reverent silence for the secret intimations of His will. If this be not immediately manifested let not any be discouraged, but let them persevere in faith. Then we believe that in the Lord's time that evidence of his care will be granted which will prove consoling to the mind. On such occasions the precepts of holy writ will at times be brought instructively to our remembrance. With these invaluable writings it becomes every one who bears the name of a Christian, to endeavour to be well acquainted. In order to acquire this knowledge, we wish that all our members may observe the good practice of a daily serious reading of the Scriptures in their families, when collected; and, also that they frequently read them in private in a pious disposition of mind, even though it be but a small portion at a time.

In the sacred writings no duty is more clearly set forth than that of prayer. Prayer is the aspiration of the heart unto God: it is one of the first engagements of the awakened soul, and we believe that it becomes the clothing of the minds of those whose lives are regulated by the fear and love of their creator. If in moments of serious reflection, and when communing with our own hearts, we are sufficiently alive to our helpless condition, we shall often feel that we may pour forth our secret supplications unto the Lord. And as we believe that it is one of the greatest privileges a Christian can enjoy, thus to draw nigh in spirit unto the Father of mercies, we earnestly desire that no one may deprive himself of so great a blessing. But let all on such occasions remember the awful majesty of Him who filleth heaven and earth, and their own unworthiness in His pure and holy sight. If these considerations ought to possess the mind in our secret aspirations unto the Almighty, how incum-

Best is it upon those who publicly approach the Throne of Grace, to cherish them in their hearts, and to move only under the influence of that spirit which enables us to pray aright!

Whilst he who would be a real and not a nominal Christian, is duly impressed with the necessity of striving to become a meek and humble disciple of Jesus—whilst he bears in mind that he is constantly liable to fall, and that he must therefore be waiting for the renewal of his spiritual strength, and at all times be placing his dependence upon Divine aid—there is safety. But we fear, with respect to some who have run well for a time, that either through the friendship of men or outward prosperity, or through unwatchfulness, they have gradually fallen away from that to which they had once attained; and, that others, from similar causes, are not advancing to that state of purity and simplicity in which they would become useful members of the Church of Christ. Dear Friends, permit us in Christian love, to remind you of the ever important injunction of our Lord—"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." If you endeavour to prove by your actions the sincerity of your profession, if in your intercourse with others you show that you have an honest and upright heart, if your lives are ordered in the fear of the Lord; you may, by your daily walk through life, commend and adorn your own religious principles. But, if there be a want of consistency of conduct, it may lead those around you, lightly to esteem those very principles which their judgment has at one time approved; nay, it may cause the way of Truth to be evil spoken of.

There are many ways by which our attachment to religion and virtue may be made manifest to others. One of these is the due observance of that day which is publicly set apart for the performance of divine worship. Our care for the due attendance of our religious meetings, both on first days and on other days of the week, has been repeatedly expressed, nor have we at this time been unmindful of this primary obligation. We earnestly entreat every one, when thus met, to consider the worship of the Almighty as a solemn act. Under this impression, his demeanor will bespeak a serious thoughtfulness; and, let all remember, that at such times, an indolent state of mind is offensive in the sight of Him whom we are met to serve.—But the duties of the day, to which we have adverted, are not confined to the time allotted to assembling with our brethren. Our spiritual growth may be advanced by habits of quietness and retirement, and by suitable reading in the course of the day. On the other hand, great care is necessary that we do not by unprofitable visiting or conversation, by travelling on our outward avocations, or by otherwise engaging in them, dissipate those good impressions with which we may have been mercifully favored.

The account of the sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our well known testimony against tithes and all other ecclesiastical claims, including the cost and charges of distraint, and a few demands for military purposes, have been brought up in the usual course. The amount is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred pounds.

We rejoice with gratitude that this country has continued to be favoured with the blessings of peace, whilst we lament that other nations, at no great distance from us have been involved in contention and bloodshed. We desire that we may all so live under the influence of that Spirit which breathes peace on earth and good will towards men, that, whenever occasions occur, we may be prepared, by our conversation and conduct, in meekness and wisdom, to show forth our precious testimony to the peaceable nature of the Gospel dispensation.

Our friends in Ireland, and those of all the yearly meetings on the continent of America, have at this time been brought to our remembrance, with the feeling of much brotherly love, by the continuance of our usual exchange of epistles. This meeting has again felt deeply interested on behalf of the natives of Africa, who continue to be torn from their homes and consigned to cruel bondage, as well as for those who are held in slavery in the colonies of this country.—And we desire that Friends, every where, may not fail to remember all who are thus deprived of their liberty, with feelings of sorrow, and to pity them in their degraded condition; and, also that they would embrace every favourable opportunity that may present itself for pleading the cause of these our oppressed fellow men.

"Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be Glory and Majesty, Dominion and Power, both now and ever. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOSIAH FOSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

SLAVE TRADE.

To the Commons of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned, representing the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers in Great Britain and Ireland:

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners have observed with great satisfaction the firmness and perseverance with which from year to year the Parliament of the united kingdom has advocated the cause of the oppressed Africans.—They have rejoiced in the belief, that the iniquity and cruelty of the Slave Trade continue to be felt and acknowledged by their own countrymen, while they have observed with deep regret, that want of an effectual co-operation on the part of other of the powers of Europe.

Your petitioners, however, consider, that whilst no legal provision is made for the gradual termination of slavery within the British dominions, the character of their country cannot be exonerated from the charge of injustice. At the last Yearly Meeting of the religious Society which they represent, there prevailed a deep feeling for those who are still held as slaves, accompanied by a firm conviction, that this practice is in direct contradiction to the merciful Spirit of the Gospel, and to the precepts of its Divine Founder. And your petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the time is arrived, when it is their duty thus publicly to express the feelings of their brethren in religious profession, in pleading the cause of their fellow subjects, who are deprived of the invaluable blessing of freedom. They therefore respectfully entreat your early and close attention to the situation of hundreds of thousands of human beings now held in bondage in the British colonies. Regarding them as their brothers and sisters by creation, and as fellow subjects of redemption by Christ, they earnestly beseech that no longer delay may take place in considering the best means by which they may be gradually brought into the enjoyment of that liberty to which as men, they are justly entitled; and raised from that degraded condition, in which every man is placed, who is reduced to a state of a slave. Your petitioners do not presume to suggest to Parliament the way in which this desirable object may be accomplished. They are aware that great wisdom and prudence will be requisite in so providing for the gradual extinction of slavery, as that the slaves may ultimately come into possession of their liberty, in the way which shall render it the most beneficial to themselves, and afford the greatest security to the Colonial Proprietors, and to the State.

Entertaining, however, an unshaken belief, that the religion which the author of our salvation has introduced, would, if universally embraced and acted upon, ensure the present and eternal happiness of the human race, your petitioners are anxious that all your deliberations and decisions may be founded on the firm and immoveable basis of Christian principles; they are deeply solicitous that by publicly recognizing the precepts of righteousness and truth as of paramount obligation, the British government may more and more commend the Christian Religion in the sight of the nations of the earth, and then they reverently believe that the blessing and protecting providence of the Most High will be continued to their beloved country.

Signed by us Members of a Meeting, for conducting the affairs of the said Society in the intervals of the Yearly Meeting.

London, the 7th of the 2d month, 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written on the Brandywine.

Thy solemn roar, O Brandywine,
How sweet its music is to me;
It brings the days of auld lang syne,
In brightest view before my e'e.—

I never stroll along thy banks,
But fond remembrance brings to mind,
The many playful boyish pranks,
And sportive circles I have join'd—

But now those days are vanish'd quite,
And days of care are in their room,
And many a heart that then was light,
Ere now is mouldering in the tomb.—

Just as that wave its next doth chase,
Until they mingle with the sea,
Frail man is travelling on apace
To join a vast eternity.—

Thus flows the stream of human life;
Wave chases wave without repose,
So men with men at constant strife,
Pursue each other to the close. L.

European Intelligence.

Late from Gibraltar.—Capt. Tiers, of the brig Ruth, 25 days from Gibraltar, reports that a detachment of the French army was encamped within two miles of St. Roque, on the 25th July. The commander, name not remembered, sent a flag into Algesiras, demanding the surrender of that place, but which was refused by the governor. The women and children had fled from St. Roque, in order to escape the dangers of the expected attack, and had encamped on the beach of the neutral ground. The Congress frigate sailed on the 23d for Cadiz with Mr. Nelson and family, Mr. Rodney was at Gibraltar with his family all in good health. Captain Tiers brings despatches to government from Mr. Rodney. A number of French and Dutch men of war were lying at Gibraltar when the Ruth sailed.

IRELAND.

Desperate attack on the Police, and several Persons Killed.

On Wednesday morning (2d July,) at a very early hour, one of those daring violations of the law, so peculiar to the lower orders of this distracted country, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred in the parish of Castlehaven, within three miles of Skibbereen, in the West of Cork county. The facts, which we have from very competent authority, are as follow:

The Rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Morritt, finding it impossible to obtain his tithes, there being 3 years due, and in the last year having experienced much opposition in obtaining them, he was determined to submit his case to the Bench of Magistrates assembled in Petty Session, from whom he received a warrant of distress, which was entrusted to his Proctor, who, with five other men, were appointed Special Constables, to execute it on the parties; and for the more effectual preservation of the peace, a party of the police, consisting of Lieutenant Hawkshaw, four mounted and seven dismounted, stationed at Skibbereen, were ordered to assist. Accordingly they proceeded to the ground, where they seized some cattle, which the country people, who assembled in great numbers, resisted with showers of stones, when a dreadful scene ensued. The Police and Constables were obliged, in their own defence, having given up the idea of the cattle, to keep up a constant fire, which was as determinedly resisted by the country people with vollies of stones, which were kept up with such dexterity on their part, that the Police and Constables were obliged to retreat, leaving one of the Police named Bowen, and the Proctor, named Driscoll, killed, and several of the party wounded. The country people had two shot dead, and ten or twelve wounded; five are reported to be dangerously so. Such was the rapidity of the retreat, that Lieutenant Hawkshaw lost his cap, which was knocked off by a stone. On the account reaching Skibbereen, Captain Baldwin, a Magistrate, with a party of the Rifle Brigade and such of the Police as were able, hastened to the place, but we have not heard of any person being taken. The ferocity of the country people was exhibited in a most disgraceful manner, having wedged a stone into the dead Police-man's mouth, which they forced in with another!!

Engagement between a party of Dragoons and the Ribbonmen.

A letter from a most respectable gentleman, in Moy, dated yesterday, informs us, that an account had just reached that town—that a party of dragoons, stationed in Magherafelt, who had been taken out for the purpose of repressing illicit distillation, had been attacked and fired on by a party of Ribbonmen, near Stuartstown, county Tyrone. They, of course, returned the fire; and our informant adds, that eleven of the Ribbonmen, two dragoons, and three horses, were killed on the spot, and several seriously wounded.—*Armagh Volunteer, July 1.*

A Dublin paragraph mentions that six cart loads of old cancelled notes of the Bank of Ireland had been burnt in a kiln erected for that purpose.

Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Vigo, on the 17th June, from Oporto. He was very roughly treated by the population of Braga, and was obliged to return to Oporto, under the protection of the militia.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, July 23.

"Cadiz still holds out, and there is not much probability of its surrendering. It is reported that a battle has been gained by the Constitutionalists over the French in Catalonia. Gen. Lallemand is said to be in the neighbourhood of Valencia, with a good force. In this neighbourhood, Terriffa, Algesiras and St. Roque are in the possession of the Constitutionalists, so that the cause of the Spaniards is not desperate."

A letter dated 24th July, at Gibraltar, to a respectable merchant in this city, states, that "vast supplies of provisions" have reached Cadiz, and that there is no danger of a surrender from the want of food.

KING OF SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that an occular witness of the abduction of the King, from Seville, relates that he was dragged by force to his carriage, which was already encumbered by utensils of every kind, even those of the kitchen. Behind the carriage several mattrasses were tied. None of his valets de chambre were permitted to attend him; his linen and clothes remained at Seville.

BLUCHER.—A letter from Berlin asserts positively, that the celebrated warrior Blucher died of a broken heart, produced by the King's withdrawing his confidence from him, and not fulfilling the promises he made of giving free institutions to Prussia.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 16.

An express from Rome brings information that his holiness the Pope had broken his thigh by a fall, on the evening of the 6th, and that his life was in great danger.

Extract from a private letter from Havre, 20th July.

You will see that Mina is not yet dead. Morillo has followed the example of Abisbal, and is said to have carried with him 3000 men. If he had been faithful, much might have been done in Gallicia to annoy the French. The nature of the ground, and its proximity to England, from which supplies are constantly going, might have enabled the constitutional party, perhaps, to have turned the scale. As matters stand there, I fear they cannot hold out long. The French have too much money:—still Quiroga may give them trouble in that quarter.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander,

I observed in your paper of Saturday last an article, stating that the Schuylkill Coal is superior to any hitherto discovered, and that the ashes are so purely white, as not to soil a cambric handkerchief: Now I beg leave to contradict this assertion; it is known by all those who burn this coal that the ashes produced by it are of a reddish colour and capable of soiling any kind of linen whatever; and as to the other part I can say upon my own experience, that the Lackawaxen Coal is infinitely superior to the Schuylkill, because it kindles much easier, and lasts as long, but the Lehigh Coal, when a considerable body of it is together, makes a more intense heat than either. Having burned coal for five years past, and tried almost every kind, I think I may assert without danger of being contradicted, that the Lackawaxen Coal is better than any other kind in use, not only for private families, but for furnaces, blacksmith's shops, &c. because it may be kindled with much less wood, a very small quantity of it will burn together, and it has all the other advantages of Lehigh and Schuylkill over Sulphur Coal, viz. making no smoke nor disagreeable smell, &c. I am informed that the Lackawaxen company have contracted for a large quantity to be delivered in Philadelphia next year, which I hope may induce the public to try it and satisfy themselves of its very excellent qualities. VERITAS.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Friend Poulson,

By inserting in your paper the following list of prices, taken from an account book, kept by a farmer in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in the years 1714—13, will be shown the vast change that has taken place in little more than a century, in the price of some of our staple commodities—Indian corn it appears was higher in proportion, than any other article, it being 2s. and wheat only sixpence more.

Wheat	2s.	6d	Wool	0s.	8d
Barley	2	0	Beef	0	1½
Indian corn	2	0	Pork	0	1½
Tobacco	1	6	Mutton	0	1

Tanned soal leather 9 pence.

Wages for labouring men was thirty shillings per month, and for women ten shillings. H. C. C.

EXECUTION OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

We stated a few days since that John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years ago, (1817,) for the murder of Doctor Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi, and that a man had recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared Hamilton was innocent.

In the Providence Journal we find the following particulars of the melancholy affair, the perusal of which is sufficient to wring tears of anguish from the heart of apathy itself.

"The annals of judicial proceedings, rarely afford a report of a trial and execution, of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As in common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter's residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburg Spa, with hopes of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days, however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Doctor Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Doctor Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest, he was advised to leave the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he disdained to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the county were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial *should* take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which to his astonishment and sorrow closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson was found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took a manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen hurried from the world, and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime, committed by the hands of a villain and assassin. It may be proper for the welfare of the world, to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A letter received by a gentleman in New York, from a friend who went passenger in the brig Ann, Harrison, which sailed from Philadelphia, for London, in May last, says, "On our passage out, the first night, when about fifty miles from land, the wind changed and came ahead, blowing pretty fresh—the captain had just quitted the deck, and turned in at midnight, when we were suddenly alarmed by a heavy crash. All hands flew to the deck to learn the cause, which proved to be that we had run foul of a large sloop—great consternation prevailed on both sides, the sloop calling for a rope and to lower our boats, and we hailing her to stand by, as she had stove in our bow, and we were sinking. We, however, on sounding the pumps and examining more closely, found we had not suffered so much as was at first feared. Efforts were then made to beat towards the sloop, but the rigging was too much injured to get to windward—unfortunately, no small boat was attached to our brig, and the jolly boat and deck were lumbered with cotton—every exertion was however made to get the boat out, but we were fast drifting to leeward, as their cries became more faint. We shewed lights, which were not answered. At length, one dreadful and piercing shriek of despair seemed to announce the climax of their sufferings, and the absence of all hope—after which not a sound was heard! By the time our boats were in the tackle for lowering, their fate seemed to be sealed; with this little hope of success, and a dangerous sea running, it was considered too hazardous to man the boats, lest they should be swamped, and thus increase the calamity. The captain, therefore, determined on lying to during the night, for the small chance of seeing them in the morning, or picking up any thing that might lead to a further knowledge of the unhappy sufferers, but not a vestige could be seen, nor could we flatter ourselves there was the least possibility of their being able to make sail for the land. This occurrence for many days cast a gloom on all aboard, and every one became nervous at the sight of a sail after sunset."

Shot Towers.—We understand a Shot Tower is now erecting in New York. The manner of making shot in those towers is this: the molten lead mixed with a small proportion of orpiment, a mineral composed of arsenic and sulphur, is poured through a cullender, full of holes of the size it is intended to make the shot, and falls into water below; the smallest shot must fall about 12 feet, the next size ten feet further, and so on until it comes to the largest size, which requires a fall of 160 feet to perfect it. The shot is then put into a revolving cylinder, until it is sufficiently polished, when it is placed on an inclined plane, that part which is perfect rolls off by itself, and that which is defective is thrown on the flattened side, and lodges by the way, and is melted and run over. There are several other modes of making shot, but no other requires these high towers.

The Boston Galaxy, with its accustomed *delicacy*, lately commented upon the *dress* of a lady, the wife of one of the Missionaries in India, who has recently visited that city, asserting among other things, that she wore a Cashmere shawl valued at 600 dollars; a Leghorn Flat, $150; Lace Trimmings, $150, &c. The Trenton True American, has copied the article from the Galaxy, and remarks upon it as follows:

"We are no advocates for Foreign Missions, nor apologists for sumptuous apparel, but we think it right to state a fact in this case, which incidentally came to our knowledge: the *shawl* mentioned above was a *present* from a lady in India, wife of a gentleman high in office there, whose children Mrs. Judson took charge of, and conducted to England, to receive their education. Mrs. Judson had contemplated selling it, but did not like to part with a present. Perhaps the other expensive articles of her apparel came through the same, or similar channels;—but of this we know nothing."

Profitable business.—We received a paper from Ohio, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, with a note written on the margin, stating that he cannot get any bank paper to suit us, and he shall therefore send us one dollar in specie at a time, until he shall have sent the whole. On opening the paper down rattled a bright silver dollar, which did our feelings a dollar's worth of good, until we cast our eyes upon the wrapper just torn off, on which we found inscribed the following words, and figures by the Post Master. "*Manuscript and Specie within—$1,75 cents postage.*" This was a damper; for as there are now two or three papers more on the way to us, each with a dollar enclosed, we are in a fair way to pay the General Post Office seven dollars for the pleasure of handling four that are due to us. We must do a great deal of business like this, as the Irishman said, to make a living by it.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Another instance of the singular and dangerous habit of sleep-walking, occurred a short time since in the town of Warwick. A young man in the employment of a respectable farmer, arose in his sleep, descended one pair of stairs, and making his way out of doors, was observed by his companions from the window, to mount a brick wall, which partly enclosed the barn yard. He walked nearly the whole length of the wall, which was capped with wood, about one foot in width, roused the cows from their resting places, preparatory to the hour of milking, and then retraced his steps to his chamber, where he was awakened by his companions. [*R. I. paper.*

Ireland.—The disturbances in Ireland seem to increase. A terrible riot took place at the fair of Maghara on the 12th of June; the orangemen on one side, and the ribbonmen on the other. About *seventy* persons were killed.

Weekly Compendium.

The New York Daily Advertiser, of Saturday, says, "Mr. James Moon, of Philadelphia, died on board of the brig Hero, of this port, on her passage from Havana.

Fatal Accidents.—Conley Nolan was lost from on board the sloop Sarah, Captain Smith, on Friday night last, opposite Fort Mifflin. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but for some years past a citizen of Philadelphia. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and an honest man.

A man lately applied for admission to the New-York penitentiary, as he alleged to preserve, his morals, and gain a subsistence: but the magistrate informed him that he could not send him there unless for vagrancy, or the commission of a crime: when, behold, the same man made his appearance the next day, accompanied by a constable, having *qualified* himself to enter, by a petty theft, and was accordingly committed.

The house of Mr. Solomon Lee, of Jerico, (Vermont,) was entered by two villains last Sunday week, whilst the family were all at meeting, excepting two children; the eldest they tied and gagged, and then proceeded to pillage the house; in their search they found only nine dollars in money, which they took, together with several articles of valuable clothing, and made off.

The Montreal Courant says a woman was convicted there on the 12th inst. for having sold spiritous liquors to Indians, and fined £5 currency, her license for this year forfeited, and herself ordered to be confined in gaol for twenty-four hours.

Sickness in Indiana.—A letter dated Salem, (Ind.) July 31, states that the neighbourhood of that place was very sickley—a number of deaths had occurred.

It is stated in the Hartford (Connecticut) Times, that a large number of cases of either the typhus, or the spotted fever, have occurred in the town of Berlin, about 10 miles from Hartford, many of which have terminated fatally.

A Match for the Sea Serpent.—In the Woodstock (Va.) Herald, of the 10th inst. a story is to be found, of two persons of that town, discovering, on the preceeding Friday, a large snake whose head was elevated about three from the ground, and whose jaws were extended in the act of bearing to its den a *young fawn*, which it had caught a few moments before. The snake in thickness, exceeded that of a common man's thigh, but its length could not well be ascertained!

A shave upon John Bull.—We have been told that some agents of American houses now in England, have made a handsome operation by purchasing up much of the cotton in the British market, and selling it out again two days afterwards, at a handsome advance.

In the Connecticut Newgate, there are now 110 convicts, 38 of whom are blacks. It has been ascertained that more than half of them were intoxicated, at the time they committed the crimes for which they are now receiving punishment.

More Gold.—It is said in the Cheraw, (S. C.) Intelligencer, that several more pieces of gold have been found in a field near that place, and a very flattering account is given of those employed in digging for this precious metal.

Five large fish of the Whale or Grampus species, were recently cast on shore on the east end of Sullivan's Island. Having got within the reef, the tide left them, and they were killed and taken possession of by the inhabitants. The largest was sixteen feet in length.

New York paper remarks that in reviewing the administration of criminal justice in that city, it is gratifying to observe that since the introduction of the *treadmill*, the number and atrocity of offences have visibly diminished.

The master of a vessel from Belfast, Me. has been prosecuted by the City Marshal, says the Boston Evening Gazette, for secretly landing certain Irish passengers contrary to law. The penalty for landing without reporting passengers who have no settlement within that commonwealth, is two hundred dollars for each passenger so landed.

An Arkansas paper estimates the damage sustained by the planters on the Mississippi in consequence of the late inundation, at not less than $3,000,000.

Corn Crop.—The tenant of a small farm near Petersburgh, Va. was enabled last year with greatest exertion to crib only *fifteen Barrels of Corn*—this year, the same person, cultivating the same ground, employing the same force, will get in by estimation *two hundred Barrels!*

Hail Storm.—Last week a very severe hail storm was experienced in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, Va. The congealed masses, which fell with the roar of distant thunder upon the earth, crushed every species of tender growth beneath them, and many of them are represented as having been of the size of hen's eggs! In some places a total destruction of tobacco plants was the consequence.

Joseph Bonaparte, and several other distinguished French gentlemen, are now at New York, waiting the arrival of the son of Lucien Buonaparte with his family, who are hourly expected to arrive there from Antwerp.

The United States schr. Porpoise, capt. Ramage, and United States sloop Florida arrived off the harbour of St. Augustine on the 22d ult. They were to proceed immediately in prosecution of the survey of the Florida coast.

Columbus.—We understand that an original portrait of Columbus has been transmitted from Spain, by George G. Barrell, Esq. Consul at Malaga, and presented by him to the nation. It is a rare and valuable present. It came from Seville, and belonged to one of the convents of that place.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions that there have been ten cases of fever on board the U. S. Ship Decoy, which vessel was ready to sail from that port, when sickness made its appearance among the crew. Five of the cases are of a malignant type—but, it is added, they are all convalescent and believed to be out of danger.

We regret to learn, (says the New York Gazette,) that on board the Canton, at Cadiz, a rencontre between the first and second mates, resulted in the death of the latter, who was shot dead by the former. The offender was brought home in irons.

Tread-Mill Mail-Coaches.—In one of the Liverpool papers we observe the notice of a project for applying the principle of the stepping wheel to stage and mail-coaches.

The Americans at Paris celebrated the 4th of July, by a public festival, at which Mr. Sheldon, charge des affaires of the U. States, and the Marquis La Fayette, were guests.

In the city of New York there are eighty-one houses for public worship; fifteen of which (being a greater number than those of any other denomination) are occupied by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The banking-house of Smith, Payne and Smith, of London, has paid into the hands of the Spanish Committee the sum of *five thousand pounds*, as the subscription of an *anonymous* individual.

Information has been received that the wretches who kidnapped, near Vincennes, (Indiana,) *John Butler and family*, people of colour, have been apprehended and lodged in jail at New Orleans. They were on the point of embarking for some of the West India Islands.

The last Norfolk papers inform us that all the persons sick of the fever, who contracted the disease on board of the Decoy are convalescent.

Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Spain, and a Representative elect in the next Congress, arrived in the city of Washington a few days ago.

A Scotch paper of the 12th June, says, that the monument in memory of Burns, was in such a state of forwardness, that the gilded tripod, with which it is to be surmounted, was expected to be placed on the building, on the 24th of that month. The placing of this ornament was to be done in masonic form.

The New York board of Health, have issued an address to the public in which they say, "The Board have the satisfaction to assure their fellow-citizens that they have every reason to believe that not a single case of Yellow or Malignant fever exists in the city." And, moreover, an almost unprecedented share of good health for this season of the year prevails in every part of our metropolis.

A convoy of merchantmen, which left Guadaloupe the 24th of May, consisting of about 60 sail, had arrived at Brest.—This must be gratifying to our insurance offices here, with whom, we understand, a great part of the property, in the above vessels, was insured.

A duel was recently fought, in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, Missouri, between Dr. Mitchell of that place and Mr. Waddle. The latter was killed and the Doctor escaped unhurt.

A day or two afterwards, another meeting took place between William V. Rector, Esq. Auditor of the state of Missouri, and Mr. Crow,—in which the latter was killed, and Mr. Rector had his arm broken.

Our readers will recollect that a short time previous, an eminent lawyer, Mr. Barton received a mortal wound, in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, in a duel, with General Rector of that place.

A hopeful Family.—The Providence R. I. Journal of Thursday last states, that a man was then in jail at that place, charged with counterfeiting, whose whole family "from father to son, including mother and daughters, have been regularly bred and graduated at this and other branches of villany and crime; two of whom are also confined in the Newport jail on a charge of murder."

The New England Farmer strongly recommends the cultivation of the Jerusalem artichoke, (*Helianthus Tuberosus*) as a good substitute for potatoes in in feeding swine, and for various other uses. "When cut and ground in the cider mill, they make good food for horses, with the addition of a little salt." They are said to grow in almost any soil, require no manure, and are proof against the severest frost.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A lot of waste wool, which had lain in a heap for a length of time near the picker, at a Merino factory, in Dudley, (Mass.) on being lately exposed to the air out of doors, was discovered in about ten minutes to be in a blaze.

The Chester Post Boy states that, "Mr. Twells, in Radnor township, Delaware county, has growing, Indian Corn and Millet worthy of notice.—In one of his corn-fields the stalks are from eleven to thirteen feet six inches high, and from seven to nine inches in circumference. One of the fields of Millet, contains eight or ten acres; the straw has frequently been measured, and the length is from six to seven feet; heads from eight to ten inches long—one head I pulled myself, which had 115 pods, and 11,770 seeds.

The Senate of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen, have directed that an order be given to the receivers of indirect taxes, not to exact from the legacies that have fallen to the inhabitants of the United States since the 22d November, 1822, or that may fall to them hereafter, any other tax or duty, but such as, in similar cases, the citizens of Bremen would be subject to.

Domestic Improvement.—A *Globe* manufactory has been established at Albany, (N. Y.) in which this article, hitherto imported at such great cost, is made equal and in many respects superior to imported. In what the superiority consists, we have not yet understood.

On the 12th of July, a violent tornado struck part of the parish of St. John's, Port Jolie, Canada, throwing down eleven barns and doing much mischief to the farmers.

The Whitehall Emporium states that every steam-boat from Canada brings on an average, 100 Irish passengers—emigrants.

The Earl of Dalhouse, Governor General of Canada, returned to Quebec on the 12th inst. from a visit to Nova Scotia.

A suicide under very affecting circumstances, was committed at East Guilford, (Conn.) on the 6th inst. by a man named Parsons Kelsey. He had for some time been partially deranged. On the 30th of July he began to starve himself, and his wife watched him as usual, but being busy, she left him for a moment; returned immediately and found that he had stepped out at the door—she ran to him, and arrested him just as he was taking the razor from his throat. He had cut both pipes, but had not opened the jugular vein. His reason was immediately restored—he wrote on a slate, and continued to communicate his feelings in that way, expressing the deepest regret at what he had done. He was a worthy man, and much respected. He died of starvation—said he was so hungry that he could eat grass, but could swallow nothing, of course, and all attempts to insert food into his stomach failed.

Indian Outrages.—The St. Louis papers give the following account of another Indian outrage.

"Mr. John M'Knight, a respectable citizen of this place was killed sometime in May last, on the head waters of a branch of the Arkansas, by the Camanches Indians. He had gone thither with a party of about twenty, to trade with the Indians, and had erected a fort. He left the fort alone on some business at a distant village, and never returned. The Indians informed those who remained in the fort that he had been killed; and were seen afterwards wearing some articles of his apparel. The party, from one of which we have obtained this information, have just arrived after a fatiguing journey from their fort, near the Spanish boundary, which they left on the 13th of last month. They sustained no other injury to their persons, though they were robbed of almost all their effects."

An attempt has been made to murder a Mr. Culpepper, a shop-keeper, in Camden county, N. C. He was decoyed out of his store in the night, by a negro, and fired upon by some person in waiting for that purpose. It is believed that he would have been killed on the spot, had he not been protected by a post, into which 13 or 14 slugs entered. Mr. C. instantly fell, and upon examination, seven slugs were found to have taken effect in different parts of his body, some of which have been extracted, but it is the opinion of the attending Physician, that his wounds will prove mortal.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

Reading, Aug. 23.—We are gratified to state that Dr. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tompkins, of Belleville, New Jersey, on the 28th of June last, and who after conveying her to Philadelphia and placing her amongst entire strangers, deserted her on the 10th of last month, was apprehended and secured in the jail of this county yesterday morning. It appears from the advertisement describing this villain, and by which he was recognized, that he in July 1822, married a lady in Woodstock, Vermont, and that after having robbed his wife's family, he deserted her. So minutely were his person and clothing described in the advertisement, that the magistrate (William Schoener, Esq.) did not hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus.

The public are indebted to Messrs. O'Brien and Foster, for his early apprehension, who with a zeal worthy of the cause of Justice, promptly pursued the most energetic measures to accomplish their laudable purpose. It is said he had made an attempt to ingratiate himself into the favour of a family in the vicinity of this borough, intending to play a third trick of villainy. He arrived in this place on the 12th of July, and applied to Messrs. O'Brien and Foster for work in the capacity of a shoemaker—his genteel appearance, being clothed in the very best, operated in his favour, and he was employed, but was soon found to be a very indifferent workman, which convinced those gentlemen that he could not be a shoemaker by profession, and which excited suspicion that finally eventuated in his apprehension.—*Journal.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Thursday afternoon last, as a waggon was returning from Derby, to this city, in which were Mrs. Ames, wife of Mr. Charles Ames, merchant, of New-York, their son, 13 months old, Miss Marshall, (daughter of capt. Samuel B. Marshall, of this city,) and Mr. Ames' clerk, near the top of the long hill, west of the gate on Rimmon Falls turnpike, the horse became unmanageable, (probably from the circumstance of being detained by a previous accident,) ran down the hill, threw all the passengers out of the waggon, and one wheel passing over the head of the child, killed him instantly. Miss Marshall was severely bruised, and Mrs. Ames was considerably injured. The young man escaped unhurt. Difficulty seemed to threaten them about the time they left Derby; for the waggon broke down soon after they started, and they were obliged to procure another. The waggon fell over by the dropping off of a wheel; and Mrs. Ames, after recovering, remarked, with the fond feeling of a mother, that she had bruised her arm, but had saved her child by that means—little aware of the fate which awaited the child in one short hour.—*New Haven Register.*

Boston, Aug. 23.—Com. Bainbridge arrived in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, and we learn, will receive the command of the Navy Yard in Charleston, from Capt. Hull this day. We also learn, that the citizens of Charleston have made arrangements for giving the Commodore a cordial welcome to his old quarters, with an invitation to partake of a Collation in the Town Hall.

Zanesville, Aug. 13.—We are informed by a gentleman upon whose authority we can surely rely, that Governor Cass, who was appointed by the President, under an act passed at the last session of Congress, to negotiate with the Moravian Society and Indians, for a re-cession to the United States of their land lying in Tuscarawas county, has succeeded in making a purchase upon favourable terms. It is probable, therefore, that this valuable land will before long be brought into market. [*Messenger.*

New Orleans, July 23.

The Secretary of the Board of Health reports *forty seven deaths* from the 15th to the 21st of July. Seven of these were cases of FEVER, thus classified: 'fever' 2; 'bilious fever' 2; 'typhus fever' 1; 'malignant putrid fever' 1; 'malignant fever' 1.

It is a fact, which, however tenacious we may be of the prosperity of the city, we will not conceal that New-Orleans is, for this season of the year, sickly; and that many cases of *fever* (in its *generic* sense) do prevail. [*Ibis.*

A letter from Lima to the editor of the New-York American, represents it as probable that the war in Peru will be finished in the course of a few months. The Royalists have their quarters at Huyanco.—Their force amounts to about 4000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry. The force of the republicans at Lima consists of 6000 men, exclusive of Colombians, of whom there were already 2500 present, and 3,600 more expected hourly. Besides these, it was thought a reinforcement of 1500 would arrive in about ten days, and a force of not less than 3000 was expected from Chili.

Extract of a Letter, dated Havana, Aug. 6.

"The news of the insurrection in the Island of Barbadoes was immediately communicated to our excellent Governor, whose attention no doubt has been somewhat awakened towards the security of this Island. Our political destiny is, under existing circumstances, very critical, but we hope that peace and tranquillity will be preserved amongst us, on account of the great interests that are at stake."

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Brussels, July 13.—The secular feast of the invention of Printing, was celebrated on the 10th of this month at Harlem, with the greatest solemnity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was opened at 8 o'clock, and more than 5000 persons took seats in the greatest order. The retinue arrived at half past 10, when the ceremony commenced by a symphony and chaunts. Professor Palm afterwards delivered a discourse, in which he showed that Harlem had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery. The poet Tollins succeeded him, after which the retinue proceeded to the town house, which they left at half past two for the Hout, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurens Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects of which are stated; one in Latin and the other in the national language. The arms of the city of Harlem, as well as those of the family of Coster were also placed in it. The poet Arntzenius recited a beautiful poem on the inaugural feast. The Governor of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by the regency. Different games and beautiful fire works succeeded the banquet; the bouquet of the latter being the representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired. New feats were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th July, says: "We have long made up our minds that Canada is not worth the expense it costs us; and that happy would it have been for this country, if it had been given to the United States in the peace of 1784. We should think any minister deserved well, both of the Canadians and of the English, who by mutual consent of the governors and the governed, should get a couple of millions from the Americans in purchase of our sovereignty of that territory."

A British frigate lately brought to England from India, a present to the King from the Nabob of Oude, of several articles valued at £200,000. Among them is a sword set in diamonds, a belt, a sword knot of diamonds and other costly jewels, with an emerald of great value suspended to it.—This emerald is said to be the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The ship has also brought out a Bird of Paradise alive, it being the first attempt of the kind which has been made with success, and as a present to the Princesses, a bull and cow of a small white breed, which the Hindoos worship.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, August 30, 1823.

Our regular carrier for the N. W. district, is prevented by sickness from serving the paper—we request those who may be neglected to give information at the office.

A considerable degree of sickness at present exists, more particularly in the vicinity and liberties of this city. The fever and ague or fall and remittent fever, with some cases of bilious, we believe, are the prevailing disorders. Perhaps it may, in great part, be traced to the careless and unnecessary exposures to the night air, which is considered at this season of the year, particularly injurious. We would take the liberty of cautioning our fellow-citizens against exposing themselves without doors after night-fall when it can conveniently be avoided. This precaution with an attention to diet, under a firm reliance on the goodness and care of an all-wise Providence, may be the means of preserving to us that blessing, whose value is never duly appreciated until taken from us.

Two or three arrivals have taken place at this port, New York and Baltimore, since our last, furnishing accounts from Europe of a recent date. The rumours and speculations of the Foreign journalists, respecting the probable success of the contending armies of France and Spain, with which these papers abound, are so vague and contradictory, that we can place little reliance on them ourselves, and believe they would not afford sufficient interest to our readers for us to republish them. The cause of the Constitutionalists is daily losing adherents, from the powerful inducements held out by the French for desertion, and we fear the prospect of re-establishing the rights of the people against the arbitrary measures of the unholy *Alliance* of crowned heads is becoming less tenable.

On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the steam-boat Pennsylvania, was coming down the Delaware, she unfortunately ran down a market boat opposite Vine street. There were two persons in the boat, and one of them, a young lad, was drowned.

It is stated in the Democratic Press of yesterday, that the Rev. Wm. Hogan has sent in his resignation as Pastor of St. Mary's Church—which had been accordingly accepted.

As we are all, as members of society, interested in the support and maintenance of those fundamental principles, which cement and preserve in unity the social compact, without which, good order and regularity (these qualities so prominently requisite to the well being, and in fact existence of society) cannot be maintained, it necessarily follows, from every principle of justice and harmony, that it is not only the individual interest but the absolute duty of every member of the community to lend his support to the requirements of justice and exert his influence more especially when occasion presents, to discountenance every act which may have, however indirectly, a tendency to weaken or subvert the principles which constitute the basis and usefulness of the body politic.

These sentiments, in themselves sufficiently obvious, more especially presented themselves to our notice from a late incident, which, inconsiderable in itself, separately considered, tends strongly to illustrate the principles referred to in the preceding remarks.—An individual in this city, some time in the course of last week, having lost several articles, on apprehending the thief and recovering his property, considered it of no importance to permit the thief quietly to depart, on the plea of the trouble attending a prosecution, &c.; thus giving him additional inducements to commit further depredations on society.

Is not this a breach of the obligation due by individuals to the community? doubtless—and whether from private, interested motives, or a spirit of misplaced charity, we consider it equally culpable in the individual who can thus forget or neglect the duty he owes to himself and his fellow citizens.

COMMUNICATION.

From the efficacy which the administration of 'Snyder's Stomachic Bitter Cordial, had upon a child of the writer, induces him thus to notice it for the benefit of those afflicted with the summer complaint. The child is about 13 months old, and was taken ill with a great looseness of her bowels, sick stomach and loss of appetite, so that in a few days she became much reduced:—Many things were done in order to arrest the complaint, and the child sent to the country for a week, but all in vain. After her return to the city, a tea-spoon full of the above named Bitter Cordial, well sweetened with loaf sugar, was given in the morning, which appeared to prevent a return of the sickness; the dose was repeated every day, until the child was entirely cured:—in the course of two days, her appetite returned, and in three or four from the first time of her taking the Bitter Cordial, her bowels were so much improved, that it became unnecessary to continue the medicine any longer.

The Bitter Cordial may be had at the store of Z. Holmes, No. 28, Lombard-street, with the necessary printed directions.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$6,50
RYE DO.		2,87½
CORN MEAL,		2,62½
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,20 a 1,30
RYE DO.		60 a 70
CORN DO.		45 a 55
BARLEY,		55 a 60
JERSEY PORK,	Mess	14,50 a $15
	Prime	12,50 a 13
	Cargo	11 a 11½
WESTERN DO.		12,50 a 13,00
BEEF, (Philad.)	Mess	$9,00 a 12,00
HAMS,		10 a 12½ cts.
LARD, Jersey,		10 a 11 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,		7 a 8
TOBACCO, Virginia	cwt.	$4 a 10
Do. Kentucky		3 a 6,50

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 23.—Whites move first.

22	to	18	4	to	8	22	to	18	7	to	10
10		14	29		25	1		5	30		26
24		19	11		16	18		9	14		17
11		16	19		15	5		14	21		7
27		24	7		11	26		22	2		18
16		20	24		19	11		18	23		14
31		27	9		13	22		15	16		30
8		11	18		9	3		7	14		9
25		22	5		14	28		24	black		wins.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	46	66	112
In Baltimore,	13	34	47
In New-York,	42	62	104

In Philadelphia, 48 persons died in the city, and 64 in the county; 12 were from the Alms-House, and 10 people of colour are included in the total amount—of which number, 56 were under five years of age.

In Baltimore, of the 47 deaths reported, 29 were under five years of age—11 died of the measles.

In New-York, there were 48 deaths under three of age.

Forty-seven deaths were reported at New-Orleans during the week ending on the 21st ult. including two of malignant fever.

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

On Thursday morning, the 4th of September, at half past 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

Three Hundred Packages Domestic Goods,

Consisting in part of the following articles—3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings of the most approved manufactures, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 plaids and checks, blue and mixt cassinets of superior, middle and common qualities, 7-8 and 4-4 blue, mixt and brown linseys, 5-4 and 6-4 twilled kerseys, negro cloths, red and white flannels, Uxbridge cotton sewings, assorted, in boxes of 50lbs. of superior quality.

NOTICE—The above goods will be opened for inspection, and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Olympic Theatre.

TICKETS of free admission for the fall Season which will continue from the 1st September till first December next, during which time the greatest novelty will be offered to the public,

For Sale Cheap, by

PRATT & DAVIS,

At the Philadelphia Lottery Office,

No. 62 Chesnut street, between 2d & 3d sts.

aug. 30—1t

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst. at Reading, Pa. by the Rev. J. F. Grier, Mr. GENARINO PERSICO, the celebrated artist from Naples, (Italy,) now of Philadelphia, to the truly amiable and accomplished Mrs. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, eldest daughter of J. M'Knight, Esq. Cashier of the Pennsylvania Branch Bank in the borough of Reading.

On the 14th inst. at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. Mr. JOHN DONLEY, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, daughter of Col. E. Shoemaker.

On the 19th inst. at Christ Church, in Middletown, Conn. THOMAS HALE, Esq. of Philadelphia, to ALMY SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late James Casey, Esq.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. MARY SMITH, widow of Robert Smith, Esq. aged 90.

On Wednesday morning last, Dr. JAMES S. EWING.

On the 24th inst. Mr. DAVID HOGAN, Bookseller, aged 50.

On Thursday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. MARGARET REYNOLDS.

On Thursday morning, Miss MARY M'KEAN, aged 18.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOSEPH MARCER, aged 55.

On Monday, MARY CRAIG, only daughter of Mr. Mathew Newkirk, merchant.

On Sunday last, Miss MARGARET BROWN, aged 23.

On Sunday, at his farm in Roxborough, Mr. WILLIAM T. STOCKTON, aged 41.

On Monday morning, JOSEPH BECKMAN, son of Mr. Daniel Beckman.

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH FARRAH, aged 94.

On Saturday, Mr. FREDERICK HŒCKLEY, aged 65.

On Friday evening, the 22d inst. Mr. WILLIAM H. YAM.

On Wednesday evening, of a long illness, SAMUEL BARCLAY, aged 64.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH COX, wife of Richard Cox.

On Friday morning, ANNA MARGARETTA SEVEKE, consort of Godfrey Seveke, aged 48.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. SARAH DOUGHERTY, aged 92.

On Friday morning, of a short and severe illness, Mrs. JOHANNA BABAD.

On Thursday, after a long and trying illness, Mrs. SUSANNA YOUNG, aged 55.

At Kimberton, Chester county, on the evening of the 28th inst SUSANNA, daughter of Emmor Kimber, aged 14 years and 3 months.

On the 24th inst. at Germantown, Mr. CONRAD CARPENTER, aged 58.

On Sunday, at Frankford, Mrs. RACHEL HAINES, wife of John Haines.

On the 24th inst. ELIZABETH W., widow of the late Caleb Hughes, of Penn township.

On the 19th inst. at Baltimore, Mr. JOHN YAGER, jr. formerly of this city, aged 46.

Drowned, from on board the sloop Henrietta, on her passage from Philadelphia to N. Carolina, on the 25th ult. WM. DOVE, a native of Yorkshire, Eng. and late a resident of this city.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering disease, of a consumptive nature, Mr. ISRAEL JANNEY, an old resident of Loudoun county, Virginia; a philanthropist and conspicuous member of the Society of Friends.

Seminary for Females.

At No. 93, Pine Street.

SAMUEL J. WITHY, A. M. instructs females in the various branches of education. Junior Class will be taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, with the use of maps and globe, history, and natural history, at $8, per quarter. The Senior Class will be instructed in the above named branches, and also, drawing of maps, astronomy, mythology, natural, moral and mental philosophy, mathematics and philosophy of natural history, at $10. per quarter.—Latin, in addition to the above, for Junior Class $10. Senior Class $12 per Quarter. French or Spanish Languages, Botany, Chemistry, or Mineralogy $10 per quarter. S. J. W. will endeavour to procure the best assistant teachers. Having the experience of several years, and opportunities of examining the best systems of education that has been adopted, he hopes to satisfy all. Pupils will be instructed in any of the above branches separately.

Reference to R. Patterson, President of the Mint; Dr. Atlee, sen. or Gen. Wm. Duncan.

aug 30—1t*

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, &c.

Also, WET NURSES.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—18 and 10—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 and 14—do. 21 and 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured boys and girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *domestics*, with *good recommendations.* aug 30—tf

What tortures tear us, and what horrors thrill.
Thus that small imp, a tooth, a simple bone,
Can make fair Ladies, and great Heroes groan.

Reflections on the Teeth, No. 9,

CONTAINING information on the six upper front Teeth, may be seen in the American Daily Advertiser from Saturday, 2d August, until Friday, 5th Sept. and the subject will be resumed in No. 10, on Saturday, Sept 6.

All persons who have teeth far gone into a state of decay, may receive benefit by giving my advertisement under the head of *Stumps*, an attentive perusal—it may be seen throughout the year in the Columbian Observer.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

aug 2—6t Office No. 172 Vine above 5th.

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do. $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright-work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.

Philad. July 12th. 1823—d

Bottling Establishments,

South-west corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets, and 73, Dock street.

GEO. RIDOUT having taken to the Bottling trade of Messrs. T. & G. Smith, (Arch street) respectfully acquaints the friends of those gentlemen, that in addition to his stock of Malt Liquor, of the most approved brewers in this city, he will always have a supply of *Burlington Ale*, and all orders they may favour him with will be promptly attended to

Merchants and masters of vessels, supplied on liberal terms. aug 1—6t

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

Tom prais'd his friend, who had chang'd his state,
For binding fast himself and Kate,
In union so divine;
"Wedlock's the end of life," he cried,
"Too true, alas!" said Jack, and sigh'd,
"'Twill be the end of mine!"

NEW PUZZLES.

I am in butter and in cream; I am never in milk or cheese; I am not in a pail. I am in a churn; I am not in the city, but I am in the country. I am never in a house, but always in a barn. I am never in a potato, but always in a turnip. I am not in wheat; I am in rye. I am never in weeds, and always in clover. I am not in hay, though I am in straw. I am never at idleness; I am always at hard work. I am never in a tub, though always in a barrel. I am constantly in the world, but never in the globe.

Four things I saw, and what they were
I beg you will to me declare;
For though they were but four exact,
Thirteen they were full as compact.
I cut off half, and then could find
That there was eight still left behind;
What seems more strange, though very sure,
Those eight remaining were but four.

HABIT.

Dr. Plat in his history of Staffordshire, tells us of an idiot that lived within the sound of a clock, who was always amusing himself by counting the hours of the day, whenever it struck.—The clock being spoiled, the idiot continued to strike and count the time without it, in the same manner he did before.

A lady in this city has contracted the habit of counting the panes of glass in the house, the moment she casts her eye upon the window. She has repeatedly assured her friends, it is impossible to cure herself of the habit, and that the sense of weariness and pain from associating the number of panes with the idea of a house or window, is a hundred times worse than the labour of superintending the concerns of her family.

A boy in Vermont, accustomed to working alone, was so prone to whistling that as soon as he was by himself, he unconscientiously commenced.—When asleep, the muscles of the mouth, chest, and lungs were so completely concatenated in this association, he whistled with astonishing shrillness. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother it would end in death if not speedily overcome; which was accomplished by placing him in the society of another boy, who had orders to give him a blow as often as he began to whistle.

An attorney insensibly contracted a habit of numbering his steps, when walking, and, when in his office, of thinking how many paces distant were certain places in the neighbourhood. He found it nearly impossible to meditate on any other subject. He fancies a cure was effected by walking over a stream, on a pole, where he was in imminent danger of being drowned.

A trunk maker, in England, could never refrain from biting his nails, at a moment of leisure. In 1816, every appearance of a nail on the left fingers and right thumb was obliterated.

A child in New-Hampshire who was usually seated in the meeting house, on the Sabbath, opposite an old gentleman who laboured under chorea sancti viti, contracted the habit of imitating distorted features, to such a degree, that its face was continually in a grimace. The child was cured by working at needle work, before a mirror.

A pious woman in the eastern section of New Hampshire, who drew large quantities of water from a deep well, with a pole, was repeatedly observed, at her evening devotions before the bible, unconsciously moving her arms all the while, as in drawing the bucket from the well.

Mr. C. who committed suicide two years since, was constantly pinching his left cheek, if his left hand was not otherwise employed.—The consequence was a hard callous, of the size of a dollar, formed over the buccinator muscle that materially injured his speech: he could not blow out a candle, nor bring his lips to the blowing hole of a flute, on which he was formerly a good player.

Peter Puff—Auctioneer, dyer, and man milliner—mends clocks and makes wigs—tunes piano fortes and cuts corns—man midwife and horse shoer—bellows maker and teacher of psalmody—has a diploma from Gretna Green, and another from Aberdeen—attends at all times and places from break of day till 8 o'clock the next morning to unite the votaries of Hymen, inoculate children, bleed horned cattle and other vermin—ring pigs' noses and the parish bells, and performs all kinds of manual operation by steam, water and thirty-ass-power, without touching hand or foot to the machinery.—*Irish Paper.*

The Sailor at Auction.—At an evening sale, by auction, of Books, a sailor, half seas over, was vociferous and troublesome. The auctioneer, having in vain tried to silence him, proceeded to turn him out. Jack entreated that he might stay long enough to make a bid. "I wont take your bid," said the auctioneer. "You will" said Jack—"for I'll bid you—*adieu.*"

NEGRO PUN.

The following short but pithy dialogue passed between two negroes in Northampton county, Virginia, soon after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at the siege of Little York.

Mingo.—Hallo, brudder Sam—how you do!

Sam.—O, don' no, brudder Mingo—mighty poorly.

Mingo.—Poorly! indeed! you no hear de news?

Sam.—No. What sorter news?

Mingo.—Why, don't you know dat are great man dey call Cornwallis?

Sam.—Yes, I hear nuff 'bout him shooting after white folke all over de country.

Mingo.—Well, I spose you know Gin'ral Washington!

Sam.—O yes—I knows ole masser.

Mingo.—Well, I tell you what; he no Cornwallis now, he *Cob wallis*—Gin'ral Washington jus shell all de corn off him *too slick.*

Apple Jelly.—It is not known, perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put into a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over a fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistence, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

ENGRAVING

IN all its branches executed by JACOB MAAS, No. 128, Locust-street, Philadelphia.
aug 25—tf

HARDWARE.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships *Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following.*

Frying Pans.
Shovels and Spades.
Trace Chains.
Halter Chains.
Anvils and Vices.
Sad Irons.
Shoe Hammers.
Shoe Pincers.
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons.
Iron do. do.
Spectacles, Screws.
Augers, Gimblets.
Iron and Brass Wire.
Butt Hinges.
Parliament do. H. H L. do.
Chest and Table Brass Hinges.
Screws of all descriptions.
Fine Plate & Bunbury Stock Locks.
Patent & Common Curry Combs.
Dressing Combs.
Pocket Combs.
Iron & Steel Blade Squares.
Bolts, Fish Hooks.
Thimbles, Lamps.
Thumb & Nob Latches.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks.
Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives.
Razors and Scissors.
Carr's Edge Tools.
Files of all descriptions.
Straw Knives. Sheep Shears.
Wilson C. S. Shoe & butcher Knives.
Palate Knives of all sizes.
Braces and Bitts.
Spanish Knives.
Pruning Knives.
Commode Nobs.
Bed Caps, Pad Locks.
Scotch Spring and common Nob Locks.
Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.
Drawing Knives.
Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.
Pins in pounds.
Best Silver eyed and common Needles.
Hemming's Needles.
Patent Iron Tea Kettles.
Saucepans.

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs, Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,
may 17—tf *No. 15 Market street*

MUSICAL CURIOSITY.

LOUIS XVI. *and his Queen Maria Antoinette, were remarkable for their taste in elegant furniture and the mechanic arts as well as music. Among the wonders of their palace, was a clock much celebrated in Paris, and described in the Journals of the time, as quite a prodigy of art. The clock played twenty different tunes upon an organ and piano forte, both of which instruments were enclosed within its case. The King and Queen having lost their heads, this musical curiosity was purchased by the late Gouverneur Morris, then American Minister at Paris, and by him was brought to Philadelphia in the year 1793. It is now in John Gibbs's Lottery Office, No. 4 1-2 South Third-street, and is exhibited by him freely to all those, whose lucky stars lead them to purchase tickets and shares in the Union Canal or Pennsylvania State Lotteries, from him; and as well worth the price of a share of a ticket to see and hear as an object of curiosity.*
june 21—tf

TAILORING,

At No. 93 RACE STREET.

ROBERT CAIN, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 33 Arch street, to No. 93 Race street, two doors below Third street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

R. C. assures his friends that if any error of his should occur, he will be accountable for such.

Gentlemen who furnish their own cloth can have it made up, in a fashionable manner, at very moderate prices, for cash. july 19—eo6m

FEVER & AGUE
POWDERS.

THE efficacy of these Powders, in intermittent fevers, has been repeatedly proved. They are formed on the principles of correct medical practice, and are prepared from the best materials. Taken according to the directions they are perfectly innocent, and are confidently recommended, as a safe cure for that distressing epidemic, the Ague and Fever, which, if neglected, so frequently lays the foundation of other more serious and fatal diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK'S

Drug & Chemical Store, No. 107, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia;

Where also may be had a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, carefully selected and prepared, comprising most of the approved modern preparations and remedies, as Sulphate of Quinine, Cinchonine or Ess. Salt of Bark, Sodaic, and Aperient Seidlitz Powders, Worm Tea, Pectoral Cough Lozenges, &c. &c.
8mo 16—4t*

WHO WANTS A PRIZE?

WE recommend those who are in want of any part of $57,400, to apply at the Philadelphia Lottery Office, for Tickets or Shares in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
A. M'Intyre, Manager.

Which will positively be drawn on the 7th October next—the $57,400 as above, is divided into the following handsome prizes.

1 Prize of	$8,000	1 do	4,000
1 do	2356	1 do	2,000
2 do	1,000	10 do	200
4 do	500	36 do	100

With smaller prizes of various denominations too tedious to enumerate.

Tickets	$7 00 each	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87

And a package of 14 whole tickets		67 40
Halves	do	36 60
Quarters	do	16 85
Eighths	do	8 42

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

Pratt & Davis's

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

Combination.	Register.		
9, 13, 27,	No. 2591	a prize of	$5000
3, 13, 27,	996		1000
4, 13, 30,	1614		1000
2, 13, 20,	758		400

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. Aug. 23—2t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Printing Materials as follows:

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs.—1 do. Small Pica, 314—1 do. Pica, 250—1 do. English, 100—1 do. Great Primer, 100—1 do. Columbian, slope, 16—2 imposing stones and stands—3 frames, Ramage make—1 font Double Pica, 90 lb. —1 do. Cannon, 30—1 do. Five Line Pica, 45—1 do. Seven Line do. 45—1 do. Ten Line do. 45—1 Standing Press, small size—1 pair royal Chases—1 do. medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21, south Second street. aug 23—tf

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs
MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the ✝ Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
june 28—tf WM. LEWIS, }

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 11—1y

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

LADIES' Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and recommenced manufacturing in the above line, at No. 131 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House, and next door to Isaac Avery's comb manufactory, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and particularly invites his former customers to call upon him again.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
may 31—tf

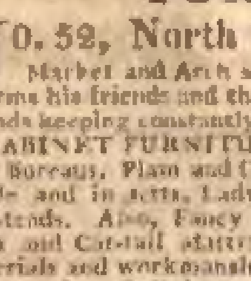
Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, Jr. *respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 171, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood Street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns, finished in the best style and with good materials as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John Hart, at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.*—N. B. *Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.*
june 7—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct6—tf

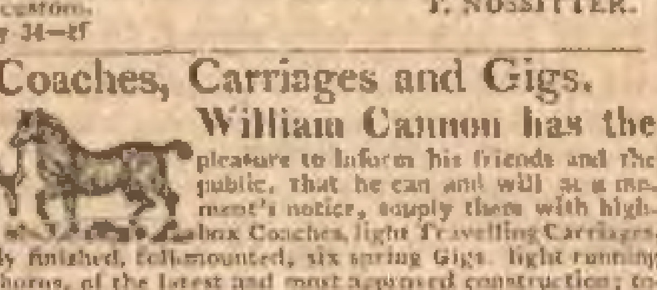
Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,



Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices.

Also, Turning in Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch.—Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity. march 15—6m*



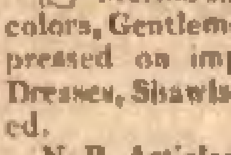
J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

FURNITURE,

NO. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do single and in setts, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cattail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom. T. NOSSITTER.
may 31—tf

Coaches, Carriages and Gigs.



William Cannon has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he can and will at a moment's notice, supply them with high-[illegible] box Coaches, light Travelling Carriages, highly finished, full-mounted, six spring Gigs, light running Dearborns, of the latest and most approved construction; together with Match Horses of various colours, good speed, and safe action.——Skilful and careful Drivers will attend.

A *MOURNING HEARSE*, appropriately caparisoned always in readiness.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and instantly complied with, by application to him at No. 83, South Fifth Street. may 31—3m

To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No. 102½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to *Dye, Restore, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Goods,* of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice. May 24—tf

CHAMPION'S
Patent Liquid
INK.

THIS Ink, so well known for its superiority over all other like compositions, is kept for sale *only* by J. BILLINGS, (sole surviving Patentee) at the OIL and LAMP STORE, No. 68 Chesnut Street 8 mo. 16—tf

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE,
From No. 2?7, Market Street, to No. 31, NORTH SECOND STREET—between Market and Arch.

WHERE he offers for sale a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Blankets, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Super super White Merino Flannel, Plain and Figured Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Cambrick, Jaconet, Mull Mull, Book Muslins, &c. Domestic and Imported Shirting Muslin, Domestic Plaid, Stripe Checks, &c. Irish Linens, Calicos, Ginghams, Satins, Cotton Cassimeres, Cotton and Worsted Hosery, Sewing Silks, Cottons, Patent Thread Needles, &c. Which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices.
july 26—tf W. M. HANSELL.

A few respectable Boarders

CAN *be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles [illegible] on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city.* may 17—tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A SMALL SWORD,

Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. august 23—4t

General Intelligence Office,

At the South-west corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia,

WHERE application may be made for information respecting houses, &c. to let, situations for boarders, clerks, storekeepers, teachers, journeymen, labourers, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, apprentices, &c. &c.—And those who have accommodations for tenants or boarders, or employment for any of the above description of persons, shall be supplied as promptly as practicable.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Northern Liberties, 8th mo. 1st. 1823.—6t

DAVID CLARK,

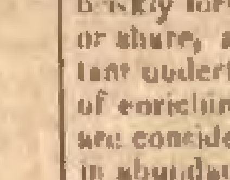
WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street, *BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER.* Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 16—tf

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season.

SILVEIRA & BROWN,
Drapers & Tailors, No. 83, South Second street.
may 31—tf



JOHN PAGE,

Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable and Plain Mens and Youths Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. White Hats made remarkably light—those who prefer to bespeak their Hats shall have them made according to order, at a very short notice.
june 19—eotf

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN's HAIR DRESSER, No. 4 South Seventh street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubey, and latterly by John Suard) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts Hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.

P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 2—6m

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

ON Tuesday, the 7th of October next, or earlier if the sale of tickets will warrant it, the 6th class, new series, Union Canal Lottery, will be determined without fail, and the prizes (as usual) be immediately cashed.—The public will bear in remembrance that this Lottery is granted for the advancement and improvement of Internal Navigation, and it behoves every individual to come briskly forward, and by the purchase of a ticket or share, aid in facilitating this grand and important undertaking—their venture may be the means of enriching them for life—the chances at least are considerably in their favour. Wealth will flow in abundance from the wheels of the lottery—as well as from the operation of the Canal.

Recollect also, that Tickets will shortly advance to $8, and that now they can be had for $7. The saving of a dollar though last is not least an object worthy of recollection now-a-days.

$57,400,

Will be cut up in prizes as follows, for the bold and venturesome.

$8,000, $4,000

$2356, $2000, $1000, $1000,

Besides numerous others of $500, 200, 100, 50, &c.

Tickets only	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Package of whole tickets		$67 40
Halves,	do.	33 70
Quarters,	do.	16 85
Eighths,	do.	8 42

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.

P. CANFIELD'S OFFICE,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank.
august 2.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1 of	8,000	is	$8,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,335		2,336
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
4	500		2,000
10	200		2,000
36	100		3,600
72	50		3,600
432	12		5,184
3780	6		22,680
4340 Prizes.			$57,400
7140 Blanks.			
11480 Tickets.			

Tickets	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Packages embracing the forty-two numbers in halves, quarters or eighths, for sale by

P. I. Decker,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.
aug 23—tf

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

THIRD CLASS.
Draws again on Monday week.

THE scheme contains many rich Capital Prizes, among which are, 2 of $6000—2 of $2000—2 of 1500—4 of 1000—10 of 200—12 of 100—16 of 50—4156 of 5. Price of Tickets, $7—shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
To be drawn on the 7th of October next.
HIGHEST PRIZE, $8,000.

Tickets and Shares in the above Lotteries may be had at

GIBBS's

Lucky Office, No. 4½ South Third street, Philadelphia, where have been sold most of the capital prizes in former classes. aug 9—tf

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 63, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.
nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS.

DAVID EVANS,

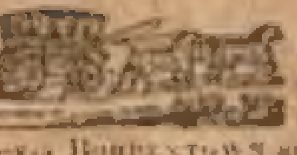
OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 5—tf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE *of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, curl'd rose wood, and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several setts of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with fronts stuffed with best [illegible], and covered with best horse hair seats—all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany Sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap, at* I. WHITE'S *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory,* No. 144 SOUTH FRONT ST. *near the Drawbridge.* June 7—tf

CHEAP TRAVELLING.



Only $2 50 for a passage to New York, in the Old Columbian Line, and only 30 miles land carriage—via Bordentown and Amboy.

Leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at 12 o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt. Myers, at 9 o'clock next morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through FOUR DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old Established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the Boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.
aug. 9—tf

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal tension, by Wornum. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted instruments. june 14—tf

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Ebenezer Bassett,
Complainant, } *On Bill, &c.*
And Joseph C. Dille and Rachel
his wife, Hugh F. Hollingshead, } *July 19, 1823.*
and William Platt, Defendants.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause for a foreclosure and sale of certain mortgaged premises, situate in the township of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendant, hath been regularly issued, returnable on the second Tuesday of July last, but that the defendants Hugh F. Holingshead, and William Platt, could not be found in this State, to be served therewith, and the said absent defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Hugh F. Holingshead, and William Platt reside out of the State of New Jersey, and in the State of Pennsylvania.

It is thereupon on this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, on motion of John E. Jeffers, solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants Hugh F. Holingshead and William Platt, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Hugh F. Holingshead and William Platt, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Herald and Gloucester Farmer," a newspaper printed at Woodbury, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least, once in each week; and also, within the said twenty days in "The Saturday Evening Post," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy,—Wm. Myer, *Clerk.*
aug. 9—4t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of July, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, Hezekiah Burhans, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Critical pronouncing Spelling-Book, containing the Rudiments of the English Language.—To which are prefixed, the principles of English Pronunciation, compiled for the use of Schools, in the United States and Great Britain.—By Hezekiah Burhans, Counsellor at Law.

"I consider a human soul without Education, like Marble in a Quarry; and what sculpture is to a block of Marble, education is to a human soul."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
aug 9—6w

Philadelphia Coat Scouring
ESTABLISHMENT.

Fair is the lily when by storms 'tis bent,
Fair is the wild fowl's [illegible];
Fair is the [illegible] that floats upon the sea,
When the first rays of morn upon it flow;
But fairer far is Cupid's Golden dart,
And the first sigh from woman's captive heart.
And would you keep in youth's fresh hour such prize!
And retain your "Lady's love" unfaded—
The heart soon follows where delights the eyes;
And the [illegible] of love is 109 Chesnut street;
There gallants, by your "blighted truths" repair,
And COX will show you how to win the fair—
[illegible] lovely dames on shabby coats do mostly frown,
Then get them dressed, and spit their proud insults down.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 109, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post office,) respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. *,* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the autumn. july 26—tf

Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WITHINGTON, No. 110 *Chesnut street, has received an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, continues to manufacture Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, at wholesale and retail. A variety of Ornamental Hair Work.* may [illegible]

China Glass and Queens Ware.

MRS MINSHALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she has removed from No. 130, South Sixth, to No. [illegible] SOUTH FOURTH STREET, where she keeps a general assortment of the above articles, and solicits the custom of her former friends and the public generally. july [illegible]